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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 18,649. 號九十四百六千八萬一第 日七十月正年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 27th, 1918. 三拜禮 號七十二月二年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 3.15 " "	" " " "
3.15 " " 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour	
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " " 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " " 8.50 " "	" " " "
NIGHTS CARS on Week Days.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
not stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [465]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 15th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 9 Local a.m.	No. 10 Through Express p.m.	No. 11 Local p.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.	No. 14 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsai)	7.55	8.40	8.55	9.40	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Sham Chun	8.05	8.50	9.05	9.50	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40
Shing Shui	8.15	9.00	9.15	10.00	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50
Fanning	8.25	9.10	9.25	10.10	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00
Tai Po	8.35	9.20	9.35	10.20	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10
Shing Shui	8.45	9.30	9.45	10.30	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20
Yanau	8.55	9.40	9.55	10.40	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30
Shing Shui	9.05	9.50	10.05	10.50	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40
Shing Shui	9.15	10.00	10.15	11.00	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50
Shing Shui	9.25	10.10	10.25	11.10	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00
Shing Shui	9.35	10.20	10.35	11.20	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10
Shing Shui	9.45	10.30	10.45	11.30	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20
Shing Shui	9.55	10.40	10.55	11.40	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30
Shing Shui	10.05	10.50	11.05	11.50	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40
Shing Shui	10.15	11.00	11.15	12.00	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50
Shing Shui	10.25	11.10	11.25	12.10	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00
Shing Shui	10.35	11.20	11.35	12.20	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10
Shing Shui	10.45	11.30	11.45	12.30	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20
Shing Shui	10.55	11.40	11.55	12.40	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30
Shing Shui	11.05	11.50	12.05	12.50	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25	15.40
Shing Shui	11.15	12.00	12.15	13.00	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 15 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 19 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.	No. 23 Through Express p.m.
Last Ferry leave	H.K. 8.55	7.05		8.15	10.15	1.15	1.35		2.25											8.05
KOWLOON	8.00	8.05		8.30	10.25	1.35	1.45		2.40											8.25
Yau Ma Tei	8.05			8.35	10.30	1.40	1.50		2.45											8.30
Yau Ma Tei	8.10			8.40	10.35	1.45	1.55		2.50											8.35
Shatin	8.15			8.45	10.40	1.50	2.00		2.55											8.40
Shatin	8.20			8.50	10.45	1.55	2.05		3.00											8.45
Tai Po Market	8.25			8.55	10.50	2.00	2.10		3.05											8.50
Shatin	8.30			9.00	10.55	2.05	2.15		3.10											8.55
Shatin	8.35			9.05	11.00	2.10	2.20		3.15											9.00
Shatin	8.40			9.10	11.05	2.15	2.25		3.20											9.05
Shatin	8.45			9.15	11.10	2.20	2.30		3.25											9.10
Shatin	8.50			9.20	11.15	2.25	2.35		3.30											9.15
Shatin	8.55			9.25	11.20	2.30	2.40		3.35											9.20
Shatin	9.00			9.30	11.25	2.35	2.45		3.40											9.25
Shatin	9.05			9.35	11.30	2.40	2.50		3.45											9.30
Shatin	9.10			9.40	11.35	2.45	2.55		3.50											9.35
Shatin	9.15			9.45	11.40	2.50	3.00		3.55											9.40
Shatin	9.20			9.50	11.45	2.55	3.05		4.00											9.45
Shatin	9.25			9.55	11.50	3.00	3.10		4.05											9.50
Shatin	9.30			10.00	11.55	3.05	3.15		4.10											9.55
Shatin	9.35			10.05	12.00	3.10	3.20		4.15											10.00
Shatin	9.40			10.10	12.05	3.15	3.25		4.20											10.05
Shatin	9.45			10.15	12.10	3.20	3.30		4.25											10.10
Shatin	9.50			10.20	12.15	3.25	3.35		4.30											10.15
Shatin	9.55			10.25	12.20	3.30	3.40		4.35											10.20
Shatin	10.00			10.30	12.25	3.35	3.45		4.40											10.25
Shatin	10.05			10.35	12.30	3.40	3.50		4.45											10.30
Shatin	10.10			10.40	12.35	3.45	3.55		4.50											10.35
Shatin	10.15			10.45	12.40	3.50	4.00		4.55											10.40
Shatin	10.20			10.50	12.45	3.55	4.05		5.00											10.45
Shatin	10.25			10.55	12.50	4.00	4.10		5.05											10.50
Shatin	10.30			11.00	12.55	4.05	4.15		5.10											10.55
Shatin	10.35			11.05	13.00	4.10	4.20		5.15											11.00
Shatin	10.40			11.10	13.05	4.15	4.25		5.20											11.05
Shatin	10.45			11.15	13.10	4.20	4.30		5.25											11.10
Shatin	10.50			11.20	13.15	4.25	4.35		5.30											11.15
Shatin	10.55			11.25	13.20	4.30	4.40		5.35											11.20
Shatin	11.00			11.30	13.25	4.35	4.45		5.40											11.25
Shatin	11.05			11.35	13.30	4.40	4.50		5.45											11.30
Shatin	11.10			11.40	13.35	4.45	4.55		5.50											11.35
Shatin	11.15			11.45	13.40	4.50	5.00		5.55											11.40
Shatin	11.20			11.50	13.45	4.55	5.05		6.00											11.45
Shatin	11.25			11.55	13.50	5.00	5.10		6.05											11.50
Shatin	11.30			12.00	13.55	5.05	5.15		6.10											11.55
Shatin	11.35			12.05	14.00	5.10	5.20		6.15											12.00
Shatin	11.40			12.10	14.05	5.15	5.25		6.20											12.05
Shatin	11.45			12.15	14.10	5.20	5.30		6.25											12.10
Shatin	11.50			12.20	14.15	5.25	5.35		6.30											12.15
Shatin	11.55			12.25	14.20	5.30	5.40		6.35											12.20
Shatin	12.00			12.30	14.25	5.35	5.45		6.40											12.25
Shatin	12.05			12.35	14.30	5.40	5.50		6.45											12.30
Shatin	12.10			12.40	14.35	5.45	5.55		6.50											12.35
Shatin	12.15			12.45	14.40	5.50	6.00		6.55											12.40
Shatin	12.20			12.50	14.45	5.55	6.05		7.00											12.45
Shatin	12.25			12.55	14.50	6.00	6.10		7.05											12.50
Shatin	12.30			13.00	14.55	6.05	6.15		7.10											12.55
Shatin	12.35			13.05	15.00	6.10	6.20		7.15											13.00
Shatin	12.40			13.10	15.05	6.15	6.25		7.20											13.05
Shatin	12.45			13.15	15.10	6.20	6.30		7.25											13.10
Shatin	12.50			13.20	15.15	6.25	6.35		7.30											13.15
Shatin	12.55			13.25	15.20	6.30	6.40		7.35											13.20
Shatin	13.00			13.30	15.25	6.35	6.45		7.40											13.25
Shatin	13.05			13.35	15.30	6.40	6.50		7.45											13.30
Shatin	13.10			13.40	15.35	6.45	6.55		7.50											13.35
Shatin	13.15			13.45	15.40	6.50	7.00		7.55											13.40
Shatin	13.20			13.50	15.45	6.55	7.05		8.00											13.45
Shatin	13.25			13.55	15.50	7.00	7.10		8.05											13.50
Shatin	13.30			14.00	15.55	7.05	7.15		8.10											13.55
Shatin	13.35			14.05	16.00	7.10	7.20		8.15											14.00
Shatin	13.40			14.10	16.05	7.15	7.25		8.20											14.05
Shatin	13.45			14.15	16.10	7.20	7.30		8.25											14.10
Shatin	13.50			14.20	16.15	7.25	7.35		8.30											14.15
Shatin	13.55			14.25	16.20	7.30	7.40		8.35											14.20
Shatin	14.00			14.30	16.25	7.35	7.45		8.40											14.25
Shatin	14.05			14.35	16.30	7.40	7.50		8.45											14.30
Shatin	14.10			14.40	16.35	7.45	7.55		8.50											14.35
Shatin	14.15			14.45	16.40	7.50	8.00		8.55											14.40
Shatin	14.20			14.50	16.45	7.55	8.05		9.00											14.45
Shatin	14.25			14.55	16.50	8.00	8.10		9.05											14.50
Shatin	14.30			15.00	16.55	8.05	8.15		9.10											14.55
Shatin	14.35			15.05	17.00	8.10	8.20		9.15											15.00
Shatin	14.40			15.10	17.05	8.15	8.25		9.20											15.05
Shatin	14.45			15.15	17.10	8.20	8.30		9.25											15.10
Shatin	14.50			15.20	17.15	8.25	8.35		9.30											15.15
Shatin	14.55			15.25	17.20	8.30	8.40		9.35											15.20
Shatin	15.00			15.30	17.25	8.35	8.45		9.40											15.25
Shatin	15.05			15.35	17.30	8.40	8.50		9.45											15.30
Shatin	15.10			15.40	17.35	8.45	8.55		9.50											15.35
Shatin	15.15			15.45	17.40	8.50	9.00		9.55											15.40
Shatin	15.20			15.50	17.45	8.55	9.05		10.00											15.45
Shatin	15.25			15.55	17.50	9.00	9.10		10.05											15.50
Shatin	15.30			16.00	17.55	9.05	9.15		10.10											15.55
Shatin	15.35			16.05	18.00	9.10	9.20		10.15						</					

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT THE RACES.

CHINESE MATSHEDS COLLAPSE.

FIRE CONSUMES A ROW OF BOOTHS.

SIX HUNDRED BODIES RECOVERED.

A terrible catastrophe occurred at the Race Course, Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the death of hundreds of people being either killed or badly injured.

At a few minutes to three o'clock, just after the third bell had rung for the first race after-noon, the whole row of Chinese booths and matsheds, except one on the extreme north, collapsed, and awful confusion ensued. The stands fell gradually, beginning from the stand labelled D.A.J.A. and falling southwards and outwards towards the road. It looked as if the tops of all the stands had been connected by a wire hawser and that this had been pulled over gradually. The stands and booths took about 10 seconds to collapse. Only the stand next to the Civil Service Club and the side of the stand next to the Club Lusitano were left in position.

Immediately people in the enclosure realised the disaster there was a rush of ready helpers—military, naval, and civilian—to help to extricate the unfortunate people who were pinned down or shut in by the overturned structures. For about five minutes there was a steady stream of men, women, and children, clambering for their lives through the broken or twisted bamboos, and breaking through the mass of leaves which formed the roofs of the sheds.

It looked at this time as if it would be possible to save almost everyone if a panic could be avoided, and in extricating victims and breaking holes in the roofing to enable people to get free the military and many civilians gave valuable help. Just, however, when things appeared to be hopeful a fire broke out in one of the fallen booths—caused, it is supposed, by the overturning of a cooking stove—and in less time than it takes to write it the whole structure was a blazing mass with the fire spreading rapidly in both directions. The outbreak caused a terrible panic in the outside stands and hundreds were thrown to the ground who would otherwise have had no difficulty in escaping. Once down it was a case of finished. The clouds of smoke which were rolling along the ground must have suffocated many.

Immediately things assumed this serious aspect. Col. John Ward, M.P., C.M.G., by direction of H.E. the Governor, was placed in charge of operations, and a number of men of the Middlesex Regiment formed a cordon round the blazing sheds and kept the crowd back, while others of the same regiment, with practically all the military and police who were employed on the ground, advanced to the danger-zone and lent what aid they could. In this they were assisted by most of the officers who were in the enclosure and by many civilians. It was gratifying indeed to see how spontaneously people came forward and did what they could to help. The injured were carried out and laid on the Golf Course, and several cases were taken into the enclosure for treatment.

As the last fire grew more intense it was impossible to approach within 40 yards of it, but even then courageous rescues were effected, though a number of the rescuers were overcome by the heat and smoke.

At this stage a grave difficulty arose. All the chaffeurs of the numerous motor-cars outside the ground had either made off to the fire or taken fright and decamped. The cars were urgently required for carrying the wounded. In a short time, however, volunteer amateur chaffeurs were found, and the procession started hospitalwards.

The wounded were treated on the spot by the N.A.M.C. Police Reservists, V.A.D. ladies, and members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and splendid work was accomplished. Dr. McKenny, Lt. Col. Crisp, and Major Black were noticed among many others actively ministering to the more serious cases.

While the flames were raging the wind freshened and the heat became terrific. It was soon apparent that it would be a miracle if the Golf Club pavilion sheds at the time. At about 2-30 p.m.

escaped, and later it caught fire in the centre of the roof. By this time the Fire Brigade were on the scene. At first they were quite unable to cope with the situation, and the interior of the Golf Club house was soon a raging furnace. It is the most strongly built structure in Happy Valley, and it was completely gutted, only the four stone walls up to the first storey being left standing. The Club boys had plenty of warning and managed to save a considerable amount of the property in the building.

While the fire was at its height a Japanese flag was noticed planted on the course near the 1 mile post, and a meeting of some kind was evidently in progress. It was eventually dispersed by the authorities.

It is impossible to give anything like a correct estimate of the loss of life but up to a late hour last night 570 bodies were collected on the Race Course. Probably it will never be authentically discovered how many perished. Derelict children and Chinese women were led or carried into the enclosure and attended to by willing hands. It was pathetic to see the youngsters, who had probably lost their parents, looking around dazed in their novel surroundings.

H.E. the Governor visited the different clearing points for the wounded, and the Colonial Secretary was busily engaged catering for the wounded and the workers.

In some instances, where parents were doubtful as to the fate of their children, their anxiety was removed by the return of the children when dinner-time arrived. Their excuse for remaining out so late was that they were interested spectators of the fire.

In some cases Chinese babies were rescued and carried away from the scene of the disaster, and it will, probably, be difficult for the Police to trace their parents, some of whom may have perished in the flames. One little mite who was crying loudly was picked up by a European lady, who was passing at the time, and taken to her house.

No need of praise can be too great for the members of the Fire Brigade, the Regular Police, the Police Reservists, St. John's Ambulance Brigade, and Voluntary Aid Detachment, men of the Middlesex Regiment, the Naval detachment, and such members of the general public, as rendered assistance. To their heroic efforts not a few owe their lives.

The crowd of spectators in the various streets overlooking Happy Valley were about six feet deep but order was splendidly maintained. Till nearly 9 p.m. there was a steady stream of visitors to the scene.

On inquiry at the Government Civil Hospital late last night our representative was informed that fifty-three injured had been taken to that institution for treatment. Nineteen cases, in which the persons sustained only slight burns, were discharged after being attended to; while thirty-four cases were received into the hospital. One Chinese, who had been severely burnt about the hands, neck, face and body, died an hour or two after admission.

It was persistently rumoured amongst the Chinese last night that the collapse of the mat shed was due to thieves having cut through some of the supports during the night with the object of causing an accident which should enable them in the panic to seize money being wagered there. On the other hand, it is said that the collapse of the first shed was due to those in it rushing over to one side in order to see what has happened to a man who fell out.

AN EYE-WITNESS' NARRATIVE.

The following is a statement made to a reporter of this paper by one who managed to escape from one of the sheds—

When the interval for tiffin came round, I paid a visit to the several matsheds, facing the Hongkong Golf Club. There were crowds of Chinese and Portuguese men, women and children in the sheds at the time. At about 2-30 p.m.

tidan was served to those in the booths, and everything pointed to a fine afternoon's sport being witnessed. The bell for the China Stakes was sounded at 2.50 p.m., and crowds began to swarm into the matsheds to purchase tickets for the sweepstakes. Suddenly someone screamed out "save life!" and several people rushed out to see what was the matter, but as nothing extraordinary seemed to be happening the crowd surged back again. Then a crumbling sound was heard, and before one knew what had occurred the sheds came tumbling down. I think the D.A.J.A. booth was the first to collapse, followed a few minutes later by the rest. Those who were walking along the specially constructed footpath escaped, by forcing their way through the mat-screens, which extended as far as the matsheds themselves. Several, however, were injured by the falling bamboos.

There was a terrible crush, everyone struggling to save himself. Children were swept hither and thither, and I fear that several of them must have been trampled to death. The sheds had three storeys. People who were in the top storey managed to force their way through the roof, and were seen crawling on top of it in hundreds endeavouring to escape. Pandemonium prevailed, and cries of "save life!" were heard in all directions. Those in the lower sheds were entombed by the debris, but a few managed to crawl out to safety.

Then flames were seen to rise from one of the sheds, and they quickly spread to the whole of the sheds. Police whistles were blown, and the Fire Brigade was telephoned for. In the meantime several civilians hastened to the scene of the disaster in order to render help. I myself carried several babies to safety, and assisted in the rescue of over twenty-five Chinese ladies. The Police, under command of the Captain Superintendent, promptly set to work to extricate those buried in the debris, and hundreds were conveyed to safety. In one instance, a gentleman was jammed between two beams, and was in a sorry plight. Notwithstanding this, he lifted two Japanese ladies from among the fallen timber and threw them aside. He himself, was helped out of his plight by two soldiers, and carried away half unconscious.

If it had not been for the outbreak of fire hundreds of others would have been saved. The fire broke out in the D.A.J.A. booth, and those who were buried beneath the wreckage were burnt to death. This booth, a Chinese booth, and the booth run by Mr. J. Blake contained hundreds of Portuguese and Chinese ladies and children, and, I fear, hardly any escaped.

The Fire Brigade, aided by the fire float, stationed off the Fraya, played their hoses unceasingly, but it was of no use.

Suddenly one of the caves of the Hongkong Golf Club buildings caught fire, and, despite the efforts of the Fire Brigade, the building was completely gutted. Fortunately, everyone had left it.

Lt. Col. Ward and the men of the 25th Middlesex were on the scene and helped to maintain order, thereby stopping a panic, which might have accounted for more deaths. The members of St. John's Ambulance Brigade carried away nearly thirty persons who were suffering from burns, or injured by falling timber. Several ladies also rendered valuable service in tending the sufferers, who were later conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital in motor-cars. A party of naval men, under Commander Gibson, were also on duty and helped in the work of rescue. H.E. the Governor, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), personally visited the wounded.

I saw several men and women with all their hair singed to the scalp, over a hundred with blood streaming down their faces, some hardly able to walk. A number of ladies fainted at the sight. I heard that Mr. J. Blake was seriously injured and removed to the hospital. Mr. J. Remedios, who ran one of the Sweepstakes in the D.A.J.A. booth, and Mrs. Remedios were lodged in between two tables and were nearly burnt themselves. Fortunately, some soldiers came to their rescue and extricated them out of their dangerous position. A Jewish young lady was heard by some soldiers to scream out "save me, save me." The flames were rapidly approaching the place where she was but nothing daunted, the soldiers rushed to her aid and were able to rescue her. Several people were burnt alive in

sight of the onlookers who were powerless to save them. A Mr. Britton, who was in the pari-mutuel compartment, was pinned under the counter together with a Chinese lady, and was dragged out by a Police Sergeant.

Strolling among the ruins after the disaster, I heard that Sergeant Kennedy, who was helping in the rescuing of victims, was rendered unconscious and had to be removed to hospital, while a soldier, who had sustained burns about his arm and face, was also taken to the hospital in a motor-car.

It was a common thing to be asked by someone whether you had seen some missing person or the other. Men and women were wringing their hands in distress and crying out that their children were lost. Mothers, distracted, were rushing hither and thither calling out the names of their little ones. Little children, who had been saved, were crying for their parents. Nearly everyone seemed to have lost a child, a relative, or a friend. The scene was agonizing.

When the fire was practically quelled, a ghastly sight presented itself. Hundreds of charred trunks, skulls, and bones were visible, all huddled together. In one instance, I saw the charred remains of two babies clasped by a hand. It was pathetic, and several people who were looking at the poor remains were reduced to tears.

Members of the Regular Police and Police Reserve, assisted by some of the general public, surrounded the debris and were engaged in picking up jewellery and valuables that might lead to the identification of the unfortunate victims.

The fire was got under at about 6 p.m.

The charred human remains were carted away by the coolies of the Sanitary Department for burial. It is impossible to say how many were burned to death—probably this will never be known—but I think, I am right, when I state that the deaths number fully five hundred.

Before the catastrophe I noticed several people engaged in preparing meals on cooking ranges in the sheds, and it was the upsetting of these that caused the fire, which levied such a terrible toll of human life.

A rumour was current last evening that some Europeans were also burnt to death, but as far as definite information has been received. It is stated that one member of the Middlesex Regiment was badly burnt, while two others were injured seriously enough to necessitate their removal to hospital. About six men sustained slight burns, amongst them Mr. G. B. Archibut, who was serving with the Fire Brigade when his right hand was burnt rather severely. Among those of the Portuguese community who are definitely known to have lost their lives is Miss Doria M. Xavier, sister of Mr. L. Xavier, of the Hongkong Printing Press. Her brother, Mr. Paulo Xavier, had one of his arms badly injured, and was rescued by a European Police Sergeant, just when the flames had almost reached him. He had the agony of seeing his sister perish in the flames. Others who were injured are Mr. J. M. Britton, who has sustained a damaged arm; P. C. (R) Lopes, who rescued several members of the Xavier family; and Police Sergeant Kennedy. Pears were expressed that several members of the Olsen family, who were in the same stand as the Xaviers, had perished, but, happily, there were found later to be without foundation. A rumour was current, also, that Inspector Wildin, of the Police Reserve, was missing, but subsequently it was ascertained that he had sustained a slight injury and was being attended to. A sailor was also injured.

MEETING OF THE JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS

We are authorised by the Jockey Club to announce that a meeting of Stewards was held to discuss what course should be adopted with regard to the remainder of the race meeting.

It was decided that the uncompleted portion of the day's programme should be run off on Thursday, 28th inst., the first saddling bell at 2.30 p.m.

It was also arranged to postpone the programme fixed for to-day until Friday, when the hour of commencement and all other conditions and arrangements will be as arranged for Wednesday.

The "off day" will be held as usual on Saturday.

We understand that this decision has given rise to considerable adverse comment, and that there is a likelihood of a strong protest being voiced if the decision is adhered to.

INTIMATIONS

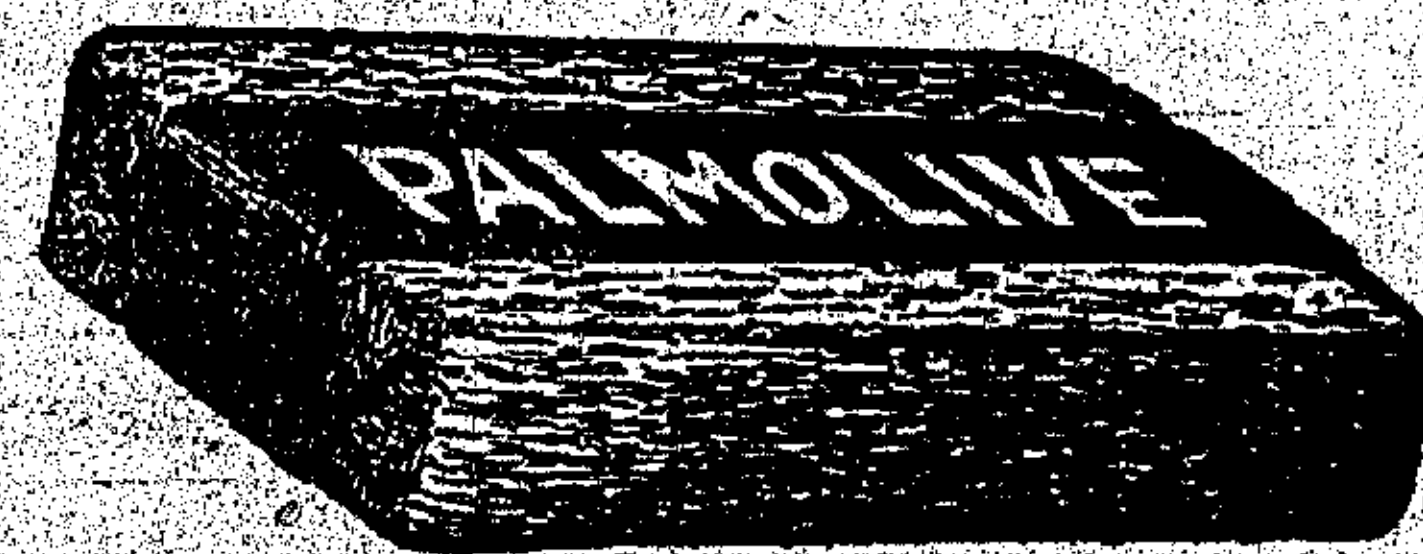
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PALMOLIVE SOAP.

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NEW SHOES

LADIES' AFTERNOON WEAR.

A RACE WEEK NECESSITY.

STYLISH BOOTS & SHOES
JUST ARRIVED!

CANTON—Q.M.S. GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

SZ. HILDAN—East Parade Ground.
Principal—Miss RENDLECK, M.A.
Dip. Ed.
School Re-opens January 15th, 1918.
Thorough English and Chinese Education.
Fees moderate.

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY—Building, Raffles Place (Singapore), are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, whose subscription are received, now Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHAN CHING PO, having voluntarily resigned from the position of Comptroller to this Company as from 28th inst., we have appointed Mr. KWOK HIN WANG to be Comptroller in his place for our Hongkong and Canton Offices.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1918. [1698]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$300,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 28th February, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 1st March, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 27th February, 1918. [1698]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$100,000—current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 28th February, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on the 1st March, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

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Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 27th February, 1918. [1700]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

RE. "ECUADOR"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and delivery must be taken therefrom.

Consignees are hereby notified that General Average has been declared and before delivery of Cargo can be given they must sign General Average Bonds (which completed valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 1 per cent. of the invoice value of the Goods).

Consignees of Cargo are also notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Import and Export, Hongkong.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 4th March, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after TUESDAY, 5th March, will be subject to landing and storage.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for consideration.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM-SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent,
Hongkong, 28th February, 1918. [1698]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

RACE MEETING, 1918.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), FRIDAY, and SATURDAY (OFF-DAY),
FEBRUARY 28th, MARCH 1st and 2nd.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO THE GRAND STAND AND ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WATSON, Limited, or at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day, \$3).

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1680]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which are being sent out by Messrs. LYNSTED & DAVIS, the Secretaries, and with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1681]

NOTICE

PROPOS of the above, Members are hereby notified that although Membership of the Jockey Club entitles them to free admission to the Enclosure and Stands during the Race Meeting an opportunity is given to them to make a special contribution to the War Charities by also purchasing an admission Ticket at the Gate. A Book will be in care of the Gate Keeper in which Members are asked to record any such purchases.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1682]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

NO Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersecretary. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1683]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG

RACE HOLIDAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 28th February, at 2 P.M., and on FRIDAY, 1st March, at 11.45 A.M.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary. [1687]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG

RACE HOLIDAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 28th February, at 2 P.M., and on FRIDAY, 1st March, at 11.45 A.M.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary. [1688]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 27th instant, Race Days.

By Order,
R. HANCOCK,
Secretary,
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE [1685]

HONGKONG HOTEL

RACE WEEK

DINNER DANCES will be held on the following nights open to Residents and Diners in the Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, 27th FEBRUARY,

and

SATURDAY, 2nd MARCH.

Table d'Hôte Menu will be served as follows:

GRILL ROOM \$2.50 per head.

DINING ROOM \$2.50 per head.

(The Ordinary Grill Room "A la Carte" Menu will be withdrawn on each of the above evenings).

The usual bi-weekly Tea Dances WILL NOT BE HELD on the following day:

TUESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY,

but will be RESUMED on:

FRIDAY, 1st MARCH.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [1687]

DIOCESAN BOYS SCHOOL & ORPHANAGE

SCHOOL Duties will be RESUMED on 1st March.

For Terms, etc., apply to—
THE HEADMASTER. [1689]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 28th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1918, until THURSDAY, the 29th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1918. [1689]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1918, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd February to 1st March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1690]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Year ending 31st December, 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds, Three Shillings Sterling, together with a Bonus of One Pound Sterling per Share, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of February, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1918. [1685]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY, 5th March, 1918, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917;
(2) To elect a New Committee;
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918. [1674]

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on WEDNESDAY, 6th March, 1918, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917;
(2) To elect a New Committee;
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918. [1675]



NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Labour and Lighters for Admiralty Coaling for a period of 12 months certain from 1st April, 1918.

Forms for tendering can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and tenders should be lodged in the Commodore's Office not later than Noon on the 4th March, 1918.

A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering, and will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the tender.

G. L. PLATT,
Naval Store Officer.

H.M. Dockyard,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1918. [1680]

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ENDOWMENT

POLICIES?

THE LATEST IN LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Does the largest Life Business in the British Empire.

Funds: £19 Millions

New Business, 1917:

Over £11 Millions

For Particulars concerning above and other policies—

Apply to—

F. M. WELLER, Manager,

Powell Building, 12, Des Vaux Rd., Hongkong. [1689]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND

PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

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TELEPHONE 816

DEATHS.
GRATTON.—At Aspenden House, near Buntingford, Herts., on Dec. 12th, Fr. M. GRATTON, J.P., C.C., late of Shanghai, aged 69.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 30A, DES Vaux ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 27th FEBRUARY, 1918

"OUR LITTLE BOLOS."

AFTER the reassuring statements to which we have been accustomed it comes as a rude shock in the fourth year of the war to be told by Lord MILNER, who speaks with the authority of a member of the War Cabinet, that it is "not now a question of destroying Prussian militarism, but of whether Prussianism will destroy us." It was only a few months ago that General SMUTS declared that Germany was already beaten, and, though the position in Russia has gone from bad to worse since then, the outlook at that time did not encourage much hope that the Allies could expect co-operation from that direction. We cannot help thinking that the object of the speech which Lord MILNER delivered at Plymouth was to prepare the nation for "greater efforts and much greater hardships in the immediate future" by putting the issue before them in the most arresting manner, even though it involved the employment of hyperbole. The justification for this will be admitted by anyone who has read between the lines of the news that has reached us from Great Britain for some time past. Evidently a strong pacifist movement is being engineered in certain quarters; hence, the Prime Minister's recent reference to "our little Bolos," and the introduction of the regulation requiring pamphlets to be submitted to the censor before publication. There has always been the deepest mystery as to the source from which the money was derived to carry on this propaganda. On a conservative estimate the printing bill must have run into six figures every year, and Press aid, in the shape of millions of newspapers and the distribution of millions of pamphlets, has been only one form of activity. The Pacifists are behind the conscientious objectors to military service and behind every other

movement and dodge which has been devised to hamper national effort and promote a peace favourable to Germany. The Bolos Pasha disclosures reveal the wonderful completeness of the organisation for German intrigue and propaganda in different countries. It was so splendidly organised that there can be no doubt preparations were made for it long before the war. It would have been impossible for the German Government to appoint its agents in so many lands and arrange for them to work in collusion unless the plots and schemes had been worked out in advance. When the Germans set out to dominate the world they left nothing to chance. Mr. JAMES SEXTON, Secretary of the Dockers' Union, states that there has not been in England a labour dispute of any magnitude that cannot be attributed to the Pacifists. Their voice is heard in the resolution passed by the joint Labour and Trade Union Congress at Westminster in December in favour of a parchment peace. The "Memorandum on War Aims," which was adopted by a large majority, was drawn up without consulting the rank and file of the Unions, over which, our London correspondent avers, a section of Socialists and Pacifists have managed to obtain control. The people of the country are absolutely solid for the continuance of the war until a just and lasting peace has been attained. This result, we know, can only be reached by the military defeat of Germany, and the energies of the pacifists are directed towards obscuring that fact. By belittling our achievements on the Western Front and laying stress upon the consequences of the Russian débâcle they urge the folly of sacrificing more blood and treasure in a hopeless attempt to obtain a decisive result on the field of battle. The Central Powers, they argue, recognise the impossibility of carrying out their plans of conquest and are disposed to be reasonable. Why not, then, arrange a settlement? Germany has suffered so severely that, even if she wished, she would not be in a position to renew the conflict for years to come, and, in the meantime, the masses, realising the plight into which the ambitions of their leaders have led them, could be trusted to assert their rightful position in the State. There may, of course, be many people who honestly entertain these views, but there is not the slightest doubt that the Germans are astute enough to play upon their weaknesses. Probably the recent industrial disturbances in Germany, which ended so suddenly, were exaggerated for their benefit, and the demands of the minority Socialists in the Reichstag were allowed full publicity for the same purpose. While we have no wish to minimise the nature of the task which confronts the Allies, we believe, as stated above, that Lord MILNER's speech was intended to counteract the effect of the insidious campaign that is being carried on in our midst.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. C. R. T. Sangster, of Ceylon, son of the late Mr. C. F. A. Sangster, Hongkong Civil Service, and Margaret Macalister, third daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Walker and Mrs. Walker, Merstham House, Surrey.

Vice-Admiral Lowther Grant had the honour of being received by the King at Buckingham Palace on December 17th (upon relinquishing his appointment as Commander-in-Chief, China Station), when His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Military Division).

Capt. W. Norman Lowe, Highland Light Infantry (attached East Surrey Regt.), formerly South Staffordshire Regt., killed in action on November 25th, joined the service of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on leaving Wolverhampton School and was employed at Lyons, Hongkong, and Shanghai. Having previously served in the Territorials and the North China Volunteers, at the outbreak of war he resigned his position in the bank and returned to England to take up his first commission in the South Staffordshire Regiment. He proceeded to France, and was wounded in November, 1915. On recovering he was exchanged into the Highland Light Infantry, and had been at the front since May, 1916. His father and three brothers are also serving. His Brigadier-General writes:—"Gallant and capable, whatever the conditions might be, he was always cheerful and keen, and his devotion to duty, unselfishness, and great personal courage endeared him to all his comrades in the brigade."

CORRESPONDENCE

THE CATASTROPHE AT HAPPY VALLEY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have heard that the Stewards of the Jockey Club contemplate the continuation of the Races in spite of the tragedy which has taken place. I have had no opportunity of hearing any explanation of the motives which have actuated their decision, but I find it difficult to believe that any can exist other than the avoidance of financial loss. If I am wrong I shall be glad to admit it. At present I am shocked at what appears to be a callous disregard of the feelings of the larger portion of the inhabitants of Hongkong and I sincerely hope that, unless some adequate reasons are disclosed, other members of the public will mark their disapproval in the strongest possible manner.—I am, sir, Yours faithfully,

REGINALD F. MATTINGLY.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER EPIDEMIC.

SIXTY-TWO NEW CASES.

During the week ended February 23rd there were 62 cases of cerebro-spinal fever reported in the Colony, 48 of which were in Victoria. Of these, 33 proved fatal, the victims being all Chinese with the exception of one British and one Portuguese. It will be remembered that during the week ending the 16th instant 51 cases were reported, of which 25 proved fatal.

Of enteric fever five cases were notified during the week ended the 23rd inst., these attacked being 3 British, 1 Japanese and 1 Indian. In no case, however, did death ensue.

There was one case of diphtheria and that proved fatal.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund are gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer for the week ending 26th February, 1918:—

W. A. Dowley	5.00
M. S.	10.00
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"Kingsclere Lodge"	5.00
"A monthly subscriber"	5.00
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J.B.	26.00

THE WAR.

THE WAR-AIMS OF INTER-ALLIED SOCIALISTS.

"COLONIAL CLAUSE" OF THEIR MEMORANDUM.

GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS TO RUSSIA.

COMPLETE DEMOBILIZATION OF RUSSIAN ARMY DEMAND.

TURKS RE-OCCUPYING ARMENIA.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, February 26th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—As a result of the unsuccessful raid on Broodseinde we took 15 prisoners, including an officer, and killed several of the raiders.

We repulsed raids against two of our posts on the Ypres-Comines Canal. There were no casualties.

Hostile artillery firing was active, particularly on the Souchez River and south-eastward of Armentieres.

We bombed on Saturday night three aerodromes in the Lys Valley.

All our machines returned.

EARLIER CABLES.

RAIDERS REPULSED.

LONDON, February 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders east of Armentieres.

There is hostile artillery fighting south-west of Cambrai in the Messines sector.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS RE-OCCUPYING ARMENIA.

LONDON, February 26th.

The Turks are rapidly re-occupying Armenia, following their entry into the important centre of Erzinjan. They have now occupied Erzinjan, which is only eight miles from Trebizond.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

CHAMBER PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

Rome, February 26th.

The Chamber, after the speeches of Baron Sonnino and Signor Orlando, passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 340 votes to 44.

THE FLOODS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Town, February 26th.

In the Assembly General Botha stated that nearly all the buildings in Umfolosi were swept away.

Twenty-three out of 65 missing Europeans had been saved.

A hundred natives and Indians were missing.

A number were rescued at Ennom, floating on buildings miles down the river.

GENERAL RAWLINSON AT VERSAILLES.

Paris, February 26th.

General Sir Henry Rawlinson, the successor of General Wilson, has arrived at Versailles.

EARL BRASSEY DEAD.

LONDON, February 26th.

Earl Brassey is dead.

[Earl Brassey was Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1880-1884; Secretary to the Admiralty 1884-1885; President of the Naval Architects, 1893-1894; and Governor of Victoria, 1895-1900.]

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

THE WAR-AIMS MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, February 26th.

The Inter-Allied Socialist Conference has concluded, the Conference adopting the War-Aims Memorandum, which is practically identical with the British Memorandum, which was cabled from the Daily Telegraph on August 10th and December 17th last.

The clause as regards Alsace-Lorraine has been strengthened, as mentioned yesterday, the Conference declaring that it is a problem not of territorial adjustment but of right; and France, having secured recognition of her right in the Peace Treaty signed by every nation of the world, is prepared to submit the future of the provinces to a League of Nations, to be decided by a free and popular vote.

The Conference has resolved to organise an International Socialist Conference of the representatives of all the belligerents to be held in a neutral country during hostilities.

It has also resolved to appoint a deputation, representing France, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy to visit the United States to confer with American Labourites on the war.

The Socialist Conference resolved to appoint M. Albert Thomas, M. Vandervelde and Mr. Henderson a Committee to secure Labour-Socialist representation at the Peace Conference and to organise Labour.

The Socialist Conference, currently with the official Conference, has resolved to transmit the War-Aims Memorandum to the Socialists of the Central Powers, requesting an answer, in the hope that they will join without delay in efforts, which would be international.

M. Albert Thomas declared that, if anybody tried to foist a peace not embodying these war-aims, it would mean a revolution.

Cemelle Huysmans heads the deputation to the United States.

The following is the text of the "Colonies Clause" of the Memorandum:—

"The Internationale always condemned the Colonial policy of the capitalist Governments. Without ceasing to condemn it, the Inter-Allied Conference nevertheless recognises the existence of a state of things which it is obliged to take into account. The Conference considers that any Treaty of Peace ought to secure for the natives of all the Colonies and Dependencies effective protection against excesses of capitalist Colonialism.

"The Conference demands the concession of administrative autonomy for all groups of people that attain a certain degree of civilisation, and for all others a progressive participation in local Government.

"The Conference is of opinion that a return of Colonies to their pre-war possessors or exchanges for compensations, which might be effected, should not impede peace-making.

"Those Colonies that have been taken by conquest from any belligerent must be made the subject of special consideration at the Peace Conference as to which of the communities in their neighbourhood should be entitled to take part. But the clause in the Treaty of Peace on this point must secure

economic equality in such territories for the peoples of all nations, and thereby guarantee that none be shut out from legitimate access to raw materials or prevented from disposing of their own products, or deprived of their proper share of economic development.

"As regards, more especially, the Colonies of all the belligerents in Tropical Africa, from sea to sea, including the whole region north of the Zambesi and south of the Sahara, the Conference condemns any Imperialist idea which would make these countries the booty of one or of several nations to exploit them for the profit of the capitalist or use them for the promotion of militarism and the aims of Governments.

"With respect to these Colonies, the Conference declares itself in favour of a system of control established by International agreement under a League of Nations and maintained by its guarantee which, whilst respecting national sovereignty, would be alike inspired by broad conceptions of economic freedom and concerned to safeguard the rights of natives under the best conditions possible for them. And, in particular, firstly, it would take account in each locality of the wishes of the people, expressed in a form which is possible to them; secondly, the interests of native tribes as regards the ownership of soil would be maintained; thirdly, the whole revenues would be devoted to the well-being and development of the Colonies themselves."

Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking at the Socialist Conference luncheon, said that, while they keenly desired peace, they did not hoist the white flag. Their first step was to invite their German comrades to respond with a definite statement of their peace terms.

An opportunity was now given to the German comrades to indicate that they did not support the action of their Government against Russia.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, February 26th.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, presiding at the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference luncheon, stated that the Conference, in substance, accepted the British Labour War-Aims Memorandum, including the independence of Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro, and basing other territorial changes mainly on justice and right. Their aims constituted an irreducible minimum. He ridiculed the so-called foolish talk that British Labour was going to negotiate with the olive branch in their hands while the enemy was fully armed.

TYRANNY IN GERMANY.

LONDON, February 26th.

It is reported from Zurich that the Berlin newspapers have enormous headlines recording the refusal of the Constitutional Reform Committee to accept the Government's scheme for an equal direct secret ballot for Prussia.

The fury of the Left papers is the unbounded talk of the day, and there is universal mourning and fear that the people will rise against the tyrants. The Berliner Volks Zeitung emphasises the disastrous impression that the decision will produce in the trenches.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG THANKS SHANGHAI OVERSEAS CLUB.

LONDON, February 26th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a letter to the Overseas Club thanking the Shanghai Branch for a donation of £1,300 for hampers for the Front, says:—

"This is a practical demonstration that Britons overseas are prepared to undergo great sacrifices for the common cause. It is most encouraging to everyone fighting in France."

SPANISH PRESS ANGRY.

MADRID, February 25th.

The Press is most angry at the sinking of the *Maracopa*. They suggest a withdrawal of the protection of German interests and even advocate a rupture of diplomatic relations.

LATEST CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

UP IN ARMS AGAINST THE GERMANS.

PETROGRAD, February 24th.

The Bolshevik New Agency declares that the appeal of the Council of Commissaires, cabled on the 22nd instant, has caused an outburst of enthusiasm, and the enrolment of large numbers of volunteers has begun. No fewer than 50,000 will be under arms in a few days, besides soldiers who desire to fight.

Special Socialist regiments are being formed from the Estonian, Lettish and Muscovite regiments.

Many women wish to take up arms against the Germans and in support of Kaledin. The same is happening at Kief, Moscow, and Pskoff.

LENIN ADVISES ACCEPTANCE OF GERMAN TERMS.

PETROGRAD, February 26th.

M. Lenin strongly urges the acceptance of the German terms.

MARTIAL LAW IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, February 24th.

The General Staff at Petrograd has issued a proclamation declaring martial law in the city and announcing that all thieves, counter-revolutionary agitators, German spies and others rising against the Government will be shot; also persons convicted of concealing provisions or disobeying the order to report to the General Staff all provisions in the city for purchase at a fixed price.

Every unauthorised possessor of explosives must hand them over to the local Soviet for the Army, the penalty for failure being outlawry.

Newspapers must verify their news regarding the Government or from the theatre of the war, the penalty being suppression of the newspaper and arrest of the staff.

THE PEACE DISCUSSIONS WITH ROUMANIA.

THE HAGUE, February 26th.

Baron von Kuehlmann, Count Czernin, and M. Radulesco began negotiations with General Averescu at Bukharest on Saturday. They demanded territorial acquisitions for Bulgaria, and economic advantages for Austria-Hungary.

General Averescu was granted a few days' grace for the Roumanians to answer. He is going to Jassy to consult the King.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY NOT PARTICIPATING IN GERMAN MILITARY ACTION.

AMSTERDAM, February 25th.

A message from Vienna on February 22nd, says that in the Lower House Dr. Seidler emphasised that Austria-Hungary was not participating in the German military action against Russia. (Applause.)

SOVIETS AGREE TO PEACE TERMS.

LONDON, February 26th.

A Petrograd message states that the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets have agreed to peace terms by 128 votes against 65, with 26 abstentions.

THE UKRAINIAN PEACE QUESTION.

AMSTERDAM, February 25th.

A message from Berlin states that the Reichstag has ratified the Ukrainian Peace Treaty.

The Emperor Charles has conferred with the Kaiser at Main Headquarters, General von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff and the Chief of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff, General Vonarx, attended.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* Vienna correspondent explains that the Czernin's resolve to cede Chotin to Ukraine is due to an anxiety to conclude peace, and thereby keep up the Austrian spirits, and score off M. Trotsky.

GERMAN SOCIALIST'S SENTENCE.

LONDON, February 26th.

The Reichstag has rejected a proposal to release Herr Dietman, a well-known German Socialist, who was court-martialled on February 4th for the duration of the Session. The minority was composed of Poles of both Socialist parties.

KAISER'S SUBTLETY OF PURPOSE.

THE BUSINESS OF ABSOLUTE RULERS.

LONDON, February 26th.

The *Times* publishes the first instalment of the new book on Germany by Mr. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador in Berlin.

In this he gives his impression of the Kaiser and the workings of absolute monarchical rule. To illustrate the Kaiser's craft Mr. Gerard reveals an incident at the New Year's reception in 1914, when the Kaiser excited the curiosity of other Diplomats by conversing at length with Mr. Gerard and the Turkish Ambassador. "What the Kaiser said to me shows his subtlety of purpose. The Kaiser talked to me at length about what he called Japanese designs on the United States. He warned me that Mexico was full of Japanese spies and an army of Japanese colonels. He also spoke about France, saying that he had made every effort to make up with France, but the French refused to meet his overtures, and he would not try again to heal the breach between France and Germany. Little did I know then the purpose at the back of that conversation, but it is now clear that the Emperor wished to have the Government of the United States persuaded through me that he was really trying to keep Europe at peace and that the responsibility for what was going to happen would be on France. But the reference to Japan and the alleged hostility against us on the part of the fanciful hold of the Japanese in Mexico made me wonder at the time. There were many evidences subsequent to that New Year's Day reception of an attempt to alienate us from Japan. As a climax clarifying what the Emperor had in mind came the famous Zimmermann Note. The plotting and intriguing for power and mastery! Such is the business of absolute rulers which brought the American people face to face with Kaiserism."

GERMANY'S GREATEST DANGER.

SPEECH BY VON TIRPITZ.

AMSTERDAM, February 25th.

Addressing the Fatherlanders at Cologne, on February 20th, Admiral von Tirpitz said:—We must show we are superior to England in tenacity. The Western Powers constitute our greatest danger. Unhappily the intensive submarine has been so long delayed that the enemy's counter-measures impede its speedy effect. We shall, however, hold out longer than England."

Admiral von Tirpitz concluded by declaring that the question of Belgium remained the pivot of the war.

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

LONDON, February 21st.

At the monthly meeting of the Cotton Employers and Operatives and the Lancashire members of the House of Commons, held in the House of Commons, it was reported that the understanding to allow cotton imports sufficient to supply 90 per cent of spindles had hitherto been carried out, but that shipping for exports was inadequate and that stocks of manufacturers were accumulating.

LATEST CABLES.

THE SILVER MARKET.

ABSENCE OF COMPETITION.

LONDON, February 26th.

Silver is quoted at 21d. There is an absence of competition and the market is dull.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, February 25th.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu, in their report on the silver market, state that the market is dull with a slight further fall in the price.

The Shanghai exchange is disposed to be steady.

It is reported from Washington that the United States will furnish Mexico with a million pounds sterling of gold before the April return for Mexico also removing the restrictions on the export of silver. In this event supplies are likely to become more plentiful as the year advances.

The Indian silver holding is the lowest since November 11th, 1913.

LONDON, February 26th.

The silver market is steady.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY BLAKE.

FORMER GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

LONDON, February 26th.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G., F.R.G.S.

[Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., was appointed Governor of Hongkong in succession to the late Sir William Robinson, and remained until 1903, when he left the Colony to take up the Governorship of Ceylon, from which he retired in July, 1907. During Sir Henry Blake's term of office in Hongkong there were important administrative questions which had to be considered, such as Plague Regulations, Criminal Procedure and Merchant Shipping, the Military contributions of the Colony, the Code of Civil Procedure, and the Law relating to Trusts, ratings, stamps, and public health and buildings. The principal event, however, which occurred during his Governorship was the taking over of the New Territories from the Chinese Authorities, in the month of April, 1898. This involved the continuation of a comparatively simple system of Government for all the territories of the hinterland, except that of Kowloon south of the Kowloon range of hills, and also necessitated the establishment of a special Land Court for dealing with titles to lands. Sir Henry Blake was invariably courteous in the discharge of his public duties, and was very popular with all classes of the community. At the time of his death he had just attained his 78th birthday. He started his career as a cadet in the Royal Irish Constabulary in 1859. In January, 1882, he was one of the five Resident Magistrates selected by the Government to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of a large portion of Ireland. He was appointed Governor of the Bahamas in 1884, of Newfoundland in 1887, of Queensland in 1888 (but resigned without entering upon the administration) of Jamaica in December, 1888 (where his term was twice extended at the request of the Legislature and public bodies of the Island), of Hongkong in 1893, and of Ceylon in 1903.]

CHINESE LABOURERS IN FRANCE.

Y.M.C.A. APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

LONDON, February 24th.

The Young Men's Christian Association is appealing for £70,000 for the welfare of the many thousands of Chinese labourers in France.

The China Association has contributed over ten thousand pounds.

BISHOP OF FUKIEN.

LONDON, February 21st.

The Rev. John Hind, Headmaster of the Church Missionary Society's High School at Poochow, has been appointed Bishop of Fukien, in succession to Dr. Price, retired.

THE KAISER'S LETTERS TO THE TSAR.

AN "UNINVITED VISIT" OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

Isveestia (Petrograd) publishes a long letter written by the Emperor William to the ex-Tsar in the summer of 1914.

The Kaiser begins by saying that the best means of forgetting State anxieties and cares is for the Ruler to continue to occupy himself with his wonderful Guards, arranging reviews of them, and conversing with them.

He agrees with the Tsar's views regarding Anarchists, particularly concerning the difficulty of combating this plague of humanity, owing to the fact that "these scoundrels" are able to live in impunity in several countries, notably in England, and there hatch murderous plots against anyone they please.

German and Russian surveillance of Anarchists, he complains, is rendered futile by the refuge afforded them in London, and he declares that the right place for these monsters is the scaffold, and in some cases the lunatic asylum. The Kaiser recommends collective representations on the subject by the Continental Powers to the British Government.

A later letter from the Kaiser refers to the appointment of Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs of M. Isvolsky, to the Baghdad Railway, and to Russo-British relations in Central Asia, and goes on to mention the visit of the British Squadron to Esen.

"It is clear to every one the fact that the present moment chosen by the British Fleet for its uninvited visit is extremely unfortunate for you and your country, and I am firmly convinced of your feeling of indignation towards the visit, remembering our own feelings towards the visit to us last year. They of course are striving to strengthen the ultra-liberal party in Russia."

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KAISER'S INDISCRETION.

THE INTERVIEW THAT HAD TO BE SUPPRESSED.

THE WAR SCHEME TEN YEARS AGO.

During the Christmas of 1908 an issue of the *Century Magazine* was published which contained a frontispiece of the Kaiser, but with no letterpress to account for its appearance there. The fact was so curious that it attracted considerable attention at the time. The truth of the matter has long been known to a few people, but it has never actually been given to the world in anything like detail, until the recent publication in the *Herald and Journal*, of Boston, of the detailed story.

The truth is that when the German Government became aware of the impending publication of the interview, it took immediate steps to endeavour to suppress it, and employed, as an intermediary, the Ambassador in Washington, Count von Bernstorff.

When the edition had been suppressed, and the plates handed over to the Ambassador, it was found, however, that the magazine had no portrait with which to replace that of the Kaiser, and for this reason the portrait was left in the magazine with no explanation to account for its appearance there. The sheets of the story were conveyed on board a cruiser sent to the United States for the purpose, and taken to sea, where they were destroyed. The plates themselves were finally obtained by Count von Bernstorff, but their actual fate still remains something of a mystery. One copy, however, of the magazine escaped destruction, and is still in existence, and from this copy the whole interview may yet be brought to light.

The article as published, is in part as follows:—

REEKING WITH ABUSE.

Something over nine years ago—in July, 1908—Wilhelm II., then and now the German Emperor, sat on the deck of the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*, riding at anchor off Bergen, Norway, and talked with William Bayard Hale, then a highly respected American writer of unquestioned attainments. His Majesty talked long for two hours. He had dined well, his words came with a rush and they had a sting to them. Mr. Hale, although since classed as a German propagandist, has never been rated as a poor reporter, and when he left the yacht he reasoned that he carried with him the most momentous interview ever accorded a journalist. It was full of dynamite from start to finish. It reeked with abuse of England and King Edward; it slurred and maligned the Catholic Church in Germany and elsewhere; it denounced the Japanese and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance; it predicted the world war.

In other words, Wilhelm II., as far back as 1908, had revealed himself as the character in the rôle of which he now stands convicted, the world's trouble maker. As such England and the rest of the world might have appraised him with more or less accuracy, immediately the Hale interview appeared in print. But the interview did not appear. It was suppressed. The Kaiser had talked for publication, but it was suppressed nevertheless. The true story of the suppression is now presented for the first time, together with a series of incidents bearing on the suppression leading right up to the outbreak of the present war. Moreover, a fact is established that should be of prime interest to the Kaiser to the Imperial German Chancellor and to the late German Ambassador to the United States, Count Johann von Bernstorff. It is this: One printed copy of the interview is still in this country.

AN INTERNATIONAL BOMB.

But to go back to the summer of 1908, when Mr. Hale departed from the royal yacht. Learning then with what frankness the Emperor had talked to the American writer, the German Foreign Office immediately laid plans to scotch the interview. Mr. Hale was then editor of the book review of the *New York Times*, but he was also a freelance writer and contributor to magazines. He went to London, and there, it is said, offered his interview to a number of newspapers, notably the *Times* and the *Morning Post*. Both declined to publish it, as ill-advised and sensational. So Mr. Hale sailed for America. In New York he offered his international bomb first to the *Times*, by which he was employed and trusted. Here again the German Foreign Office had beaten him to it, for the *Times* said, "no." Frankly and openly it ruled against its publication.

Mr. Hale then turned to *The Century Magazine*, of which Richard Watson Gilder and Robert Underwood Johnson were the directing editors. They bought the article, and promptly, paying for it \$1,000.

In its issue of November, 1908, *The Century* made this announcement:—

"Mr. William Bayard Hale of the *New York Times* staff (whose vivid account in that paper of the daily life of former President Roosevelt attracted great attention), was particularly fortunate last summer in meeting the German Emperor and hearing him discuss subjects of current interest. Mr. Hale visited the Emperor on his yacht during his vacation in Norwegian waters, and the conversation not only related to topics of current public interest but was of the frankest and sincerest sort. An authoritative record of much that was said will appear as a feature of an early number of *The Century* and it will be found to have extraordinary interest."

PRESSURE FROM POTSDAM.

Pressure was at once brought to bear on *The Century* to stop publication. It was pointed out that publication of the interview might cause war, and on payment of the expense to which the magazine had been put, the article, consisting

of 12 pages was expurgated from the issue, the pages lifted out and packed in 10 boxes, carried out to sea on a German cruiser and thrown overboard. The boxes floated; they were hauled aboard and burned. The plates from which the article was printed were not destroyed or handed over to the German Embassy. Five years later they were rediscovered and, as war had already broken out, permission was sought from Count Bernstorff to publish it. This was refused, the plates were demanded and handed over. But one copy was still at large.

Now as to the newspaper paraphrase of the interview which appeared shortly after the suppression of the article by *The Century*. First to essay a synopsis was the *New York American*, which in its issue of November 20th, 1908, printed the story under a London date.

The day after the *American's* London-dated synopsis came the *World's* broadside. It purported to present the only accurate account of what the Kaiser really had said, and so stated in a brief introduction. It then continued: Summarized, the main points of the Kaiser's interview which took place on the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern* off Bergen, Norway, are as follows:—

A BITTER ANGILOPHOB.

"That King Edward of Great Britain had been humiliating him more than two years and that he was exasperated; that Germany was the paramount power in all Europe; and that England was trying to neutralize that power;

"That he held France in the hollow of his hand, and that Russia was of no account since the disastrous war she had waged with Japan;

"That if the Pan-European war, which had been so much talked about, was inevitable, the sooner it came the better it would be for him, because he was ready and was tired of the suspense;

"That Great Britain had been a decadent nation ever since her victory over the Transvaal and the Orange Free State because hers was an unrighteous, ungodly cause and divine judgment was bound eventually to overtake the powerful nation that waged such a war."

"That the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was an iniquitous alliance against all the 'white races,' England proving absolutely her faithlessness as a Christian nation; that Japan was honeycombed with spies, while professing openly to be England's friend and ally;

"That the only way to counteract this alliance was for Germany and America to act together at an early date or America would have to fight the Japanese in 10 months;

"That in the event of a great war, England would lose many of her colonies, especially those in the Pacific, and that all he would take for Germany would be Egypt, though he would liberate the Holy Land from the yoke of the infidel, presumably meaning the Sultan;

"That the perfecting of the Zeppelin dirigible balloon would give Germany a powerful advantage in war, and she was ready to make use of it to the fullest extent."

THE EAST TO BE DIVIDED.

Said the American article the day previous:—

Here is exactly what Emperor Wilhelm said on world politics to Dr. William Bayard Hale, the distinguished clergyman, traveller and writer.

"The Emperor talked to Dr. Hale for several hours. He was bitter against England, full of the yellow peril. He declared England a traitor to the white man's cause. He predicted that she would ultimately lose some of her colonies, through her treaty with Japan."

"The invitation to the American fleet of battleships to visit New Zealand and Australia was intended to serve notice on England that those colonies were with the white man, and not with the renegade mother country. The British colonies would show by the ardour of their reception that they understood the situation."

The Emperor declared that Japan is even now fomenting insurrection in India. The insurrection might break out within six months. Germany and the United States will, however, find a solution of the Eastern question. There is a complete understanding between Emperor William and President Roosevelt on this point. They intend to divide the East against itself, by becoming recognized friends of China. Negotiations have been progressing favourably for months. A very high Chinese official, the Emperor said, would soon visit America and Germany. Terms will then be made known, guaranteeing the integrity of China and the open door.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

"Every statesman now realizes," the Emperor declared, "that Russia, in her great struggle with Japan, was really fighting the white man's cause—fighting it miserably. The Emperor expressed sympathy with Russia, remarking how different the result would have been if the burden of carrying the white man's standard had been placed by Providence upon his invincible battalions. If Japan be suffered now to get control of China, Europe will suffer attack. The Emperor is keeping friends with the Mohammedan world. He is even supplying them with rifles because they are devils in fight, and stand there between the East and West where they can break the first force of attack."

"Emperor William said he believed that America would be forced to fight Japan within two years. He seemed eager to talk and poured a steady stream of criticism upon England for two hours."

Naturally the synopsis created an uproar, and the *World* fought back the tide of denial for nine days eventually to change front and make a retraction in the following terms:—

"After a painstaking inquiry, the *World* frankly admits it finds no convincing basis for the so-called synopsis of the Hale interview with the German Emperor," and in a lengthy article which followed stated that Dr. Hale corrected the proofs himself suggesting no changes save those in his own handwriting.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MIDNIGHT MOTOR TRIPS.

A correspondent writes to a London journal:—There are continually being brought to light new and astounding facts which give some idea of the size of our military forces. For instance, how many people knew that the Army is always 100,000 men short of strength, there being always this enormous number on leave? How many Londoners know that when leave is "up" and men and officers pour into London in the early hours of the morning there is a volunteer corps of motor transport men to take them from the northern stations across the metropolis to the boat trains? Perhaps, of all the volunteer work done in connection with the war none can so truly be called indispensable. There are 472 men and women volunteers in the organization and 466 motor vehicles. On some nights 4,000 soldiers and sailors are taken across London, and since the scheme was inaugurated, in February, 1918, over 500,000 men have been carried.

The whole service is free, and these willing helpers give their cars, their money, their enthusiasm, and their night's rest to helping the men that London never sees, for they pass in the dark of the night.

The transport mobilizes at Euston at 2 a.m. and the sight in the great vehicle bay is a quaint one. Every conceivable sort of car is there, from a five-ton commercial wagon with twin hack wheels to a motorcycle and sidecar. There is indeed one of these devotees who has not missed a night's duty since he joined the force. He has no motorcar, and his car is perhaps the wrong side of 50; but he has a motor-bicycle and a sidecar. Every night he is on duty. He leaves Bushey shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning, wet or dry, and makes for Euston. He works between stations until 4, and then "turns in" to sleep and cycles all the way back to Bushey in the evening.

EARLY MORNING AT EUSTON.

At 3.15 p.m. the first troop train glides noisily into Euston. There is a banging of rifle butts on the stone platforms, a clatter of an occasional tin hat dropped by a man still half asleep, and the tramp of Army boots on the flags. There is a free buffet for the men, and they get warm tea or coffee and food. When they are satisfied they assemble outside, and at a command 40 exhaust pipes from as many vehicles start a chorus like a whooping-cough ward in a children's hospital.

One after another the laden cars roll away, men, rifles, steel helmets, and web equipment mixed up in an apparently hopeless jangle. The long train of cars is perhaps going to Victoria. They pass down Park Lane, through St. James Place, where the sentries are rubbing their hands to keep warm in the frosty air, past Buckingham Palace, and so to the Y.M.C.A. rest hut, where the first is served. For those whose trains do not go until late there are dormitories with beds. There are trains from St. Pancras, King's Cross, Euston, Marylebone, and Paddington to be met during the six or seven hours of duty, and one man in his car makes many trips, sometimes carrying hundreds of passengers.

The point that cannot be emphasized too much is that all this work, although it is in the truest sense a labour of love, is costly and has to be paid for. It is entirely owing to private generosity that it is possible. It needs no argument to induce people to subscribe to the funds once they know of the work; but the difficulty has been to get it shown, for it is work in the dark, in a double sense. If it is put to some man, whom you will give that half-a-crown from him will save four laden Tommies a five-mile tramp in the dark, how can he afford not to loosen his purse-strings? The ideal way to collect for the fund would be to get together a party of wealthy men at Euston or Paddington, strap full packs on their backs, put rifles in their hands, and then route march them across London to Waterloo on a winter's night. The subscriptions at Waterloo would astonish even the income-tax collector.

Foggy nights, nights of snow and sleet, nights when the wood-paving blocks are as slippery as ice and the cars are apt to turn round and start back home again—all these are the same to the men of the London Motor Transport Volunteers. Last week one driver was doing tank "stunts" in Park Lane, trying to force an unbidden entry into a kitchen area. He found his car on the footpath five times that night, once or twice his front wheels crossed lamp-posts lovingly. Yet, despite a fog like a smoke screen, he made all his trips and no men were left stranded.

On air-raid nights, too, the work must go on and several of the cars have passed places where bombs dropped a few seconds afterwards. The women drivers kept on duty all through these times, for the work must go on. It is for the public to see that it is able to go on.

THE KAISER ON THE CARPET.

The *American* never retracted. In conclusion, now the strangest and the most tragic or viewed in another light, the most humorous phase of the whole affair. Both the *World* and the *American* were right. They quoted loosely to be sure, but in the high spots they had not greatly erred. Wilhelm II. did attack England, did attack the Catholic Church; in short he said pretty much what was ascribed to him.

The whole incident caused a wide outbreak of irritation throughout Germany. In the Reichstag Prince Bülow tried to deflect the storm on to his own head. The Kaiser had not a single defender. Even the leader of the Conservatives spoke of a "discontent that had been gathering for years."

Von Bülow made a speech in which he promised to prevent a recurrence of the misadventure. He pledged himself that measures to this end should be taken "without injustice but yet without any regard for the person." The interview between the Chancellor and the Kaiser lasted for several hours and the Kaiser made a complete surrender. The official *Reichsanzeiger* then published what amounted to a full apology to the people.

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